





## ELECTIONEER'S STANDARD LIST.

Michigan Trotting Horse Breeders.

The noise appears to depend upon the sudden loss or intentional abandonment of the control over the expiration. A paver, for example, fills his lungs with air, and arrests the movement of expiration which should follow, until he has completed the effort of lifting the rammer. At the moment of its descent he relaxes his control over the muscles of the chest, and permits the air in his lungs to escape suddenly instead of gradually, as in tranquil respiration, and the result is a grunt. In this instance, the noise, if intended, is permitted to occur; and the paver, if he chooses to take the trouble, can perform the work without jerking his breath in and out by sudden and violent expiration. Referring to the horse, the nearest

COL. RUSELL, of Massachusetts, has purchased the two-year-old colt Ansel, by Electioneer, dam a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington, and will use him in the stud. He does not seem to be afraid of thoroughbred blood in the trotter. Ansel has a record of 2:20, against time.

Wm. Galbath Brothers, of Janeville, Wis., send us a copy of their new illustrated catalogue. It is one of the handsomest ever received at this office, and contains many beautiful illustrations. Over two hundred horses are catalogued, comprising Clydes, Shires, Suffolk Punks, Hackney and Cleveland Bays. The Messrs Galbath have not only brought over a large number of horses of the different breeds, but the quality and the completeness of the illustrations is also a most remarkable evidence of the excellence of the stock comprising them. In this respect they are second to no other firm or individual engaged in this business. Send for one of these catalogues if you contemplate purchasing a horse of any of the breeds mentioned.

**Some Dairy Experiments.**

Prof. W. A. Henry's dairy experiments to show that the ripening of cream before churning increases the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield from sweet cream, provided that both are churned in the same way. The ripening of cream appears to have no marked influence upon the time of churning. The mixing of sweet with sour cream just before churning does not result in any advantage to the sweet cream, the same loss being incurred as when each cream is churned separately. The same increase in the yield of butter produced by ripening the cream may be obtained by adding acid to sweet cream just before churning.

According to its requirements. Whether real or fancied, there is an advantage to be gained by the producer, in sending eggs to market, with regard to uniformity as to size and color, putting all the buff colored in one package and the white in another, and all about the same size, either large or small. The difference in the Boston market is three

Pay particular attention to keeping the manure in casks or boxes, covered, to prevent evaporation, and keep the casks or boxes in some place away from the pens, to avoid breeding sickness in the fowls. Add absorbents, such as plaster, earth, or suck. Do not use ashes or lime with hen manure as an absorbent.—*Dr. Twitchell.*

ere are said to be 200 co-operative dairies, eating the milk of from 5,000 to 6,000 cows daily. Mr. Inglis appends the rules of one of those dairies, in which the terms of membership, the mode of withdrawal, the quality the milk, and state in which each member to deliver it at the central dairy, the win-feeding of the cows, the appointment and duties of directors, and various other things are provided for. It is said that

systems are proved to be profitable. It is said that the system of paying for milk according to the quality of the cream contained in it, which was introduced in 1886 in England, has proved an excellent means of increasing interest in the quality of the milk, and in making farmers careful. Farmers go through a course of instruction in testing the fatty qualities of milk, and many of the younger hands attend the five months' course of instruction at the Ladsdal Farm. Special tables relating to the winter feeding of cows, and the cost of such feeding, and the amount of produce realized are given in the report, and "give an idea of the minute care with which every fact is registered and tabulated on a Danish farm." M. Eggild,

**Smut in Corn.**

Every farmer knows what is meant by corn smut. It has been made a study by different persons, and among them the celebrated agriculturist, Henry Stewart, and the main points that he has determined are that the spores of the fungus which causes the disease are carried by the wind, and that the disease is most prevalent in the corn raised in the western States.

the mature puff ball, and we cannot see why the spores might not be distributed quite largely by the wind. It is claimed there are no remedies when once it develops in corn, and that the only successful treatment is to cut or pull all corn that shows signs of smut and cause its destruction. If such a course were pursued by all farmers smut might in process of time be wholly eradicated. — *Germanstown Telegraph.*

### Agricultural Items.

THE director of the Maine Experiment station has ascertained that butternut and white wood are as nutritious and digestible as timothy and red top. White clover is the most digestible of any of the grasses or clovers examined.

DURING the past year the Bureau of Animal Industry has inspected 374,385 head of cattle, 3,330 were found infected, and 2,487; and 4,778 head which had been exposed to the contagion were also killed.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA has broken out in Orange Co., N. Y., an apparently spontaneous case, since the owner of the affected herd has killed no cattle nor had other than his own herd on his premises for four years. The Government appraisers allowed the owner a price for his herd, and every animal was killed.

The Flint Globe says George Jacobus, of Cass, Genesee County, recently sold 21 May

**The Poultry Yard.**

Poultry Expressly for Eggs.

If the poultry are to be kept only for eggs  
am of the opinion from experience (having

Always see that they have a nice dust bath, which may be supplied by mixing coal ashes, wood ashes and sawdust in equal parts and putting it in a box three feet

**The Bronze Turkey.**

The cock should have a long, broad head; strong, well curved beak of horn color, dark at the base and lighter at the tip; dark hazel eyes; a long curving neck; a hack, rising in a convex sweep from neck to tail; a broad full breast; a long body, deepest at the center; large and powerful wings; well-developed tail; long, stout thighs and shanks.

The hen resembles the cock in plumage throughout, but the luster is less brilliant, the colors are not so well defined and the feathers generally edged with gray. During the breeding season the color of the head and neck of the cock are much more brilliant


at any other time, and in the fall the light red sometimes becomes of a bluish tint. The breast is the most brilliant part of the plumage, and should be free from white. If much white appears, it would naturally lead to a suspicion of a cross with some other variety, especially the Narragansett, a cross, by the way, that would be likely to give most valuable birds for the table.

*Farm and Home.*

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don't commit suicide! If you have dyspepsia, with headache, heartburn, distress in the stomach, no appetite, and are all worn out take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. It recreates an appetite, and gently regulates the digestion. Sold by druggists.

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## Horticultural.

### THE STATE HORTICULTURAL TIMES.

The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at Grand Rapids last week, with fair attendance and much interest manifested by those present.

Edw. T. T. Lyon, the venerable and widely known president, opened the sessions by reading his annual address, reviewing the work of the Society during the past fifteen years, and especially that of the past year. He advised the maintenance of friendly relations with the State Agricultural Society, and suggested the desirability of more exact and complete reports concerning the pomological products of the State; reports which should include the quantity of fruit marketed, consumed by producers, amount of land devoted to the raising of various fruits, and to market gardening as well; the value of improvements; the ages of various fruit trees; the continuing of experiments in pomology by the State.

Prof. L. R. Taft, who has just succeeded to the chair of horticulture at the Agricultural College, followed with a very interesting paper on "The Profitableness of Horticulture," which was full of good points illustrating the inefficiency of the culture of fruit as usually conducted compared with what is known as "intensive horticulture." He discussed at length the subject of draining, fertilization and the gathering of fruit. The central thought was that plant life, like animal life, required food and favorable conditions of soil and climate to thrive. In fertilizing he would use wood ashes with perfect safety to small fruit, muriate of potash for fruits in general, and sulphate of potash for vegetables. He would not use over 500 pounds to the acre and would sow it broadcast.

The appointment of committees closed the evening session.

Tuesday morning, the secretary read a paper furnished by W. H. Brown, of Benton Harbor, on "Commercial Fruit-Growing," who spoke of difficulties met with in marketing fruits, especially the competition Michigan growers experience from the south and west, and made some suggestions in regard to the packing of fruit for market, based upon his practical experience and observation in the great fruit country about Allegany. He urged the organization of a Michigan fruit exchange, the purpose of which would be profitable marketing of fruit. This project has been discussed upon various occasions by fruit growers in the State, but nothing definite has come of it. In other States such exchanges are in successful and remunerative operation. Mr. Brown strongly urged the founding of such an organization upon a broad and permanent basis.

J. F. Taylor, of Douglas, said in the discussion which followed, that during the past two years the amount received for fruit was as low as the grower could afford to grow it and the consumer had paid as much as he could afford to. The profits were somewhere else. If it was not remedied it would drive out the growers. Mr. A. G. Outley, of South Haven, advised the occupancy of home markets; he had shipped fruit to Chicago which could have been sold in Michigan for three times as much. Mr. C. J. Monroe thought the Chicago commission men were indispensable for the sale of fruit, but thought fruit growers should keep a man in Chicago during the season especially to advise them in regard to the condition of the market and prices. Mr. Burnett, a Chicago commission man who was present, thought the value of fruit exchanges was overestimated and said radical changes in their work were impending. When growers ship fruit direct to consumers they compete with fruit from the same locality the commission houses are trying to distribute. He advised the sending a representative man to Chicago to watch the market, who would also give the commission merchants information regarding the crop expected, when it would come forward, and attend to other points vital to both interests. W. N. Cook thought the home market the best market. President Lyon believed in educating the market, and said fine fruit of any kind created a market for more of it. C. W. Garfield said the importation of semi-tropical fruits was rapidly increasing, occasioned by home growers growing the much despised Ben Davis and the almost as nearly worthless Baldwin, and placing them in competition with these foreign grown fruits. E. H. Scott, of Ann Arbor, said he sold his best fruit in Detroit but found a market at Chicago for that line in appearance but inferior in quality. He thought the eastern markets were better educated in fruits than the western, and demanded higher quality.

"Spraying with Arsenites," by N. J. Strong, of Lenawee County, opened a very interesting discussion, in which Mr. Strong's opinions were quite fully endorsed. Prof. Taft thought that London purple was superior to Paris green. For his own use, however, he favored white arsenic, but did not advise its use, as the danger of it was great unless it was colored so that it would not be mistaken for other substances not poisonous.

At the afternoon session a paper on "Pedigree in Plants and Fruits" by B. H. Haskaway, of Little Prairie, was read by the Secretary, which was very interesting and showed much thought and observation. Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, talked on the propagation of new varieties of fruit, and W. W. Tracy, of Detroit, told how improvements in varieties of vegetables were brought about. Plants possess a tendency to revert back to ancestors, a principle that is at the foundation of the art of stock breeding, and the most desirable results may be expected to result from the same methods that have proved so successful with animals. In the cultivation of corn he had crossed different species and then fertilized by a certain variety for three generations. In the fourth generation it showed distinct evidence of the first crossing. A tomato plant raised from cuttings from a plant saved over winter showed evidence of the variety raised in crossing to produce the original plant. In carrots, perfect roots selected from poor stock produced roots which were not like their perfect parents, but like their imperfect grandfathers. Beans and corn carefully selected and isolated produced plants not like their parents,

but like poorer ancestry. This proved that improved strains are valuable in proportion to their filiality of type.

Letters were read from T. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., and E. D. Edmiston, of Lenawee Co., relating the results and lessons of the past year's experience, and a general "experience meeting" followed.

The subject of Forestry was introduced by Mr. C. W. Garfield, who said he was becoming discouraged at the lack of popular interest in the preservation and planting of forests, saying men who owned the forests did not care what became of the land after they had cut the timber. In regard to a small plantation on his own farm, he had found that black locust grew the faster and hardy catalpa the next faster. Pine trees he had planted 10 years ago to the west of his house were now 35 feet high and afforded a fine windbreak and a beautiful screen. Borer did not hurt large plantations of trees, as worms did not hurt big patches of cabbage. Prof. Beal made some suggestions on artificial forest plantations, and gave a list of the more valuable trees for forestry purposes and the uses to which each variety could be put. In the matter of hardness, trees vary to a very bewildering degree. A tree which is hardy in one locality may be winter-killed in another not ten miles away.

Mr. Garfield offered a report recommending that so much of the law creating the Forestry Commission and defining its duties relative to the compilation of statistics gathered by supervisors be repealed, and the Commission permitted to secure, through the source which it deems most reliable, information contemplated in the act upon which to base further action of the Commission or future enactment of the Legislature. Also, recommending the enactment of a law to prohibit the building of fires by persons clearing during the period from April 1 to November 1 in each year without the consent of the supervisor of the township in writing, with previous notice to owners and occupants of adjoining lands, provided that the law may be suspended by majority vote of the board of supervisors of the county of which such township is situated. It was also recommended that the matter of establishing a State preserve be investigated; and that the Commission receive an appropriation of \$1,000 to carry on the work during 1889 and 1890. The Society concurred in the recommendations.

Prof. J. L. Budd, of Iowa Agricultural College, sent a paper on *Prunus Americana*, or American Wild Plum, which was read by the Secretary. Prof. Budd believes the wild fruit is superior to any other variety. It is gaining favor with the Chicago commission men and promises to eventually exclude European varieties. A general discussion on plum culture followed.

Prof. Beal occupied the evening session with a report upon "Horticultural Possibilities of Northern Michigan," as indicated by the work on the experiment farm in Crawford County. The time since the station was established has been too short to admit of positive statements, many experiments being necessarily left in embryo; but Prof. Beal thought Michigan men made a mistake when they left their own State for Dakota, believing that as good farms could be made in Northern Michigan as in that territory.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read; and on Wednesday morning the annual election of officers was held. President Lyon was re-elected, E. C. Reid, of Allegan, chosen secretary, and S. M. Pearl, of Grand Rapids, re-elected treasurer. Members of the executive board: W. A. Brown, of Benton Harbor, Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, and C. A. Sessions, Mears.

President Lyon appointed the following committees: On Legislation—Messrs. W. K. Gibson, C. W. Garfield and J. F. Taylor. On Experimentation—C. J. Monroe, E. H. Scott and S. L. Fuller. The Society endorsed the request of the West Michigan Farmers' Club for an appropriation from the Legislature in aid of farmers' institutes. The two committees named above result from the recommendations in the President's address, which suggested the creation of a Legislative committee and a special committee to confer with the managers of the experimental station of the Agricultural College. The last committee is to investigate the advisability of establishing fruit experimental stations along the shore of Lake Michigan.

### WASHTENAW POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society was held on Saturday last week.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following: President—J. D. Baldwin. Vice-Presidents—J. J. Parshall, J. D. Allison, Wm. McCreery. Recording Secretary—J. Ganzhorn. Corresponding Secretary—E. Baur. Treasurer—J. Almond. Executive Committee—Prof. B. E. Nichols, W. F. Bird, J. D. Fuller, C. C. Clark. Botany—Prof. V. M. Spalding. Climatology—Prof. M. W. Harrington. Ornithology and Entomology—Prof. J. B. Steers.

The annual reports of the secretaries and the treasurer which were accepted show considerable work during the year. Fourteen sessions were held during the year, and the reports published in the different periodicals in the city, and the MICHIGAN FARMER, published in Detroit. They were copied in other papers in the State, and other periodicals on horticulture and pomology all over the land. E. Baur had correspondence with Governor Luce in regard to the publication by the State of a pamphlet on noxious insects and remedies based on experiments. Every farmer and horticulturist should possess such a pamphlet and do all he can to destroy noxious insects. A systematic work of this kind would save to the State thousands of dollars. Forestry should be attended to. Several petitions on forestry have been sent from this society to Congress. Prof. Mark Harrington's paper on "Climatal Effects of Forests" was sent to Senator Palmer and will be published in the annual report of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. W. F. Bird exhibited the following grapes in very fine condition: 1, Niagara;

2, Empire State; 3, Lindley (Rogers' No. 9); 4, Agawam (Rogers' No. 13); 5, Merriam (Rogers' No. 19); 6, Poughkeepsie Red; 7, Delaware; 8, Brighton; 9, Vergennes; 10, Warden. This exhibit shows what the Society has done for Ann Arbor and vicinity. A vote of thanks is due to Mr. Bird for this grand and instructive show.

Mr. J. Allmand showed Salway peaches, picked over a month ago, in a perfect state. Mr. Allmand reported that his firm would go into canning next year if they could get tomatoes at the prices the Adrian canning factory pays, 30c per bushel.

This Society has developed a branch of industry which is a blessing to the county. It would be important to know how many hands fruit-growing employs during the season. Yet this is only a beginning of this branch of horticulture. Every citizen ought to appreciate the labor of the few active members of the Society by joining. The annual fee is only 50 cents for this Society and 50 cents for the State Society. Every member is entitled to the annual report. If the fruit growers wish to succeed in transportation and other common interests they should meet with the Society. Without organized work nothing can be accomplished. The President of the Society gave also an interesting sketch of what was done by the Society during the year and what was needed to secure future success, namely: Union of action by the fruit growers, and encouragement of young men to join and take an active part in the business of the Society.

EMIL BAUER, Cor. Sec.

### The Movement of Sap in Trees.

The *Rural World*, in a late issue, says on this little understood subject:

The question of the movement of sap in plants is one but little understood. Many have an idea that there is a constant and regular flow of sap through plants during the growing season, much in the same manner that blood courses through the veins and arteries of animals. During the winter this movement must necessarily stop, but it is supposed that on the approach of warm weather it begins again. If there is such a movement it must occur in the roots as well as in the top. But take a sugar maple in the early spring, when the days are warm and sunny but the nights cold, before its buds have started, and while the ground in which the roots are is still frozen or as cold as at any time during the winter, and may be still covered with snow; if a wound is made in the trunk the sap begins to run from it. Is it to be supposed that at the time the sap was flowing up and down through the trunk and roots and that by making an incision through the bark into the channels through which the sap is flowing, a portion of it is drained off? Not at all. Up to this time the sap of the tree has been essentially at rest, but under pressure caused by the expansion of it and the air which fills the cells. The reader knows that heat expands and cold contracts, or in other words warming almost any object in nature causes it to increase in bulk. The degree of increase varies greatly with different substances. Water expands nearly one-twentieth in being warmed from the freezing to the boiling point, while air increases in volume more than one-third under the same change of temperature.

If we assume, which in fact is the case, that the vegetable cells are full of sap and air during the winter when the temperature is low, it is easy to understand that as soon as the warm bright days of spring come, when the sun's rays quickly warm up the tree trunk, that the sap and air in the cells are also warmed and at the same time are expanded almost to the limit of the cell walls standing the strain. If, then, an incision is made into them the contents will flow out, and as the different cells are connected, the emptying of one allows the contents of the neighboring cell to flow into the first and then out through the wound. The effect continues until there may be said to be a flow of sap throughout the tree which goes on so long as the conditions that caused the movement continue. As soon, however, as the sun goes down and the air becomes chilly, the flow of sap ceases, and if, during the sap season, a cloudy, chilly day comes the sap will not flow to any great extent.

The physical character of the wood has much to do with phenomenon of sap flow. It is such that the heat of the sun's rays is quite readily absorbed, so that in a bright sun the trunk of a tree gets warmer than the air that surrounds it, and as soon as the sun's rays are cut off the tree as readily gives off the heat absorbed during the day, resulting in a contraction in the volume of the cell contents and reduction of pressure.

### Cabbage and Onions.

Cabbage may be grown on quite heavy soil if it be well drained, but good corn land if not sandy or gravelly, is about the thing for this crop. The manure may be strong and the more of it the better, phosphate should also be applied in the hill to obtain the best results. The best variety for fall and especially for late winter and spring markets is the Stone Mason, which, when grown from true seed, develops a solid, deep, round head rather than a large, flat one, and for this reason is very desirable for storing, as it keeps well, and peels well when taken out, being of good shape when seen in the market in April or May.

To obtain seed for our most valuable crops we should either grow it ourselves or buy of those who do grow it honestly and carefully, but never rely on such dealers as will refuse to guarantee the freshness and purity of what they offer you, for if the seed seller cannot be sure of what he is selling how can the seed buyer know what he is getting? The crop grown by me which received the first premium from the Essex Agricultural Society cost per acre \$202.70 and the receipts per acre were \$338.08. The crop sold from the field for a little less than a dollar a barrel. The amount of crop was about 400 bushels per acre and the estimated weight 32½ tons.

### ONIONS.

A crop of the Danvers yellow globe variety grown on three-fourths of an acre in 1888 cost per acre \$344.80, the receipts per acre were \$598.49, leaving a profit of \$253.69. The yield was 800 bushels per acre. In 1887, poor as the season was, the crop on the best half acre showed a profit of \$305.94 per acre, the cost being \$272.96 per acre, and

the receipts \$478.80, while the yield was 532 bushels per acre.

After taking out the onions they are allowed to remain a few days to dry the roots and tops. Then they are picked up into slatted crates and piled outdoors, and covered with waterproof cloth. They are allowed to stand in this condition with the sun shining upon them and the drying winds blowing through them until freezing weather in November, when they are carted to the cellar. The topping is done in stormy weather and at odd times in the winter. It is most convenient to top from a table of about the right height to sit at rather than to work on the floor, which is the more common practice. Crates save their cost almost every year in the saving of labor in handling the crop as well as adding to its value by thoroughly ripening it.

The above is a substance of a paper read last season before an Essex county Institute by Mr. Chas. W. Mann.

James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, praised the originality and close figuring of the paper, and said he should depend on fertilizer aided by manure rather than on fertilizer alone in the future for the onion crop. He recommended planting cabbage two years on same ground if one or two hundred bushels of unleached ashes are applied the second season, but Mr. Mann said that in his experience the ashes had failed to prevent stumpfooting and he believed it much easier to lose a hundred or five hundred dollars in that way than it was to make ten by using the same ground. It costs but little to use different land and by so doing your success is comparatively sure; one year in three or four is often enough to put the land to cabbage.

Jas. P. King, of Peabody, never raised good cabbage on his farm with hog manure. He considered one ton of fertilizer worth fifteen cords of manure, and he had grown a quarter more onions on 1,600 pounds of fertilizer than on eight cords of manure. He believes the fertilizer leaves the land as good as it finds it.

Mr. Foster, of Beverly, thought September was the poorest month of the year to sell cabbage. They always bring a good price from March 25th to April 15th. He considered 400 bushels of onions per acre a good crop.

Warren Brown, of Hampton Falls, N. H., said he took some cabbage seed at a meeting in Boston where it was distributed from the department of agriculture, and though Dr. Loring told him to let it alone he had put in quite a piece of it and when grown no man in his town could tell what the crop was; it certainly was not cabbage, but the sheep liked it.—N. E. Farmer.

### Apple Twig Borer.

The *Prairie Farmer* describes this orchard enemy as follows:

The borer, *Amphicercus bicandatus*, Say, is a small cylindrical beetle about one-third of an inch in length, dark chestnut-brown above and black beneath. The forepart of the thorax is covered with minute elevated points, and in the males, with two little horns. The males are further distinguished from the females by having two small horn-like projections at the tips of the wing-covers.

They bore, during the adult or beetle state, into the twigs of the apple peach, pear and cherry, and into the grape canes, always beginning just above a bud and working downward through the pith, making a burrow about one or two inches long. Apparently their object in making such burrows is to obtain food and concealment.

The earlier stages of the borer are not known; hence, it is almost impossible to say what is the best way of preventing its attacks. Pruning off the infested branches and burning them as good, as far as it can be applied. Mr. Mathew Cook recommends for spring use a mixture of whale-oil soap and sulphur, about one pound to the gallon of water, to be sprayed on "tree" twigs. The field odor of this prevents the beetles from attacking the twigs.

### Horticultural Items.

CHARLES MILLS, of Onondaga County, N. Y., speaks well of the Warden grape, saying he has three-year-old vines which have borne 15 pounds of fruit this year.

FIVE THOUSAND pounds of apples were on exhibition at the late national fruit conference held at London, Eng., under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society.

ABOUT three million head of cabbage were raised, on an average, in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., until Canada began sending over the border large quantities, which lowered the price below the point of profit.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural World* says he often prevented injury to his fruit trees, retarding the period of bloom until after danger from frost had passed, by mounding them heavily after the ground had frozen, and protecting the trunks from the sun on the south and southwest sides.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Horticultural* (Eng.) Times says that the great reason why fruit culture in that country does not pay is first, because they have too many varieties, and secondly, because most of the orchards are planted with worthless trees. This gentleman adds that at the late show of the Royal Horticultural Society he counted 75 plates of apples of useless varieties, so far as market value is concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says: "I have grown five hundred plants of the new celery—Golden Self-Blanching—but shall not grow any more of it. While it will grow well enough, not any better than White Plume, however, it is liable to rust, and when it is blanching it has a dirty yellow color, not at all attractive when placed along a side of White Plume. If we are to grow a self-blanching variety, why not grow the one which sells the most readily and brings the highest price?"

It is only within the present decade that grape-growing has assumed much importance in Chautauque Co., N. Y., though the first vineyard was planted in 1824. Now there are not less than 25,000 acres, principally planted to Concord, with Clinton and Iona. The largest individual grower has 500 acres, which he divides into lots of 25 acres each, and puts in charge of experienced growers, who are required to reside on the place. The Chautauque vineyards have so far been exempt from the attacks of destructive fungi and insects.

M. MILTON, in the *Country Gentleman*, says:

"This season, from the amount of rain which fell, during the summer months, tomatoes made an extra strong growth, and when the frost came the plants were covered with a large crop of full grown but unripe tomatoes. We consequently went to work and picked about sixty bushels of the best of them, and having at this time several benches in the green houses, we spread them evenly on the benches, where most of them ripened and colored finely, so much so that they brought, wholesale, \$1.50 per bushel, while at the time we picked them the price was 35 cents. In ripening tomatoes after being picked care has to be taken that they be kept perfectly dry, and all the sun possible without scorching through the glass. With a suitable place for taking care of them the tomato season may thus be prolonged."

## Apiarian.

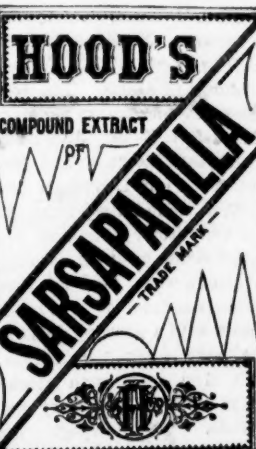
### Hatching Queens in a Queen Nursery.

G. M. Doolittle, in the *Rural Home*, gives his method of using the queen nursery. He says:

The first thing to do is to get the queen cells by some of the good plans recommended in the various bee books. When these cells are nearly ready for the young queens to hatch from them, I make a queen nursery as follows: Sixteen blocks are gotten out, 3½ inches by 2½ by ¾ inch, which blocks fill one of my frames; a 1½ inch hole is bored in the center of each of these blocks, over which is tacked a piece of wire cloth having 12 to 16 meshes to the inch, and being two inches square. Before tacking on the wire cloth I bore in one edge of the block (which is designed for the top after the block is put in the frame) a ¾ inch hole, boring down to within ¼ of an inch of the 1½ inch hole. I now finish boring the hole with a ¾ inch bit. This hole is for the queen cell to be placed in, and the reason for the two sizes of holes is to give a shoulder so that the queen cell can hang in the block the same as it does on the comb and still be in no danger of slipping through into the block. This hole is bored a little to one side of the center, so as to allow room for a ¼ inch hole on the other side, which hole is to receive the candy made from powdered sugar and honey, the same as we use in shipping queens, on which the young queens feed. This ¼ inch hole is so bored that it comes out near one side of the 1½ inch hole, and when it is deep enough so that a hole large enough for the queen to enter is made, stop boring, for we need a shoulder at the bottom to keep the candy in place.

Now fill the hole with candy, packing it in with a plunger made to fit the hole loosely, and tack on the wire-cloth when the blocks or cages are ready for the cells. Cut the cells off from the combs very carefully, for if handled roughly I find that the queens will either not hatch at all, or else they have imperfect wings or legs. Trim the base of the cell till it will go easily into the ¼ inch hole, and just before placing it into the cage, take a little honey and put it around the point of the cell just where the queen will gnaw through in hatching. I formerly found many dead queens in the cages, and wondered at it, till by watching I found that as soon as a queen got a small opening through the cell she would put out her tongue and the bees would feed her, thus giving her strength to become quite active as soon as she hatched; while if not thus fed she would be very weak and oftentimes would die. By placing the honey around the point of the cell the queen is fed the same as if the bees had access to the cell, and it is a rare thing that I now find one dead in the cage.

After the cells are all in the cages, the frame made to receive them is placed on a board having a cleat nailed on it, when it (the board) is stood up nearly perpendicular so that the frame rests on the cleat. Now put in the cages as carefully as possible so as not to jar them, remembering always to keep the cells in the same upright position that they occupied in the hive. When all are in, the frame of cages or queen-nursery is to be hung in a populous colony in place of one of the central frames of brood. In all of these operations with queen cells, the temperature of the place where you work should be from 85 to 95°, for if a lower temperature is allowed it will be likely to darken the color of the queens and otherwise injure them if exposed to it for any length of time. This nursery is used year after year, the only precaution necessary being to see that the candy in the ¼ inch hole is kept fresh and moist by renewing or placing a little honey on the top of it so it can soak through every time a new lot of cells are placed in it. The blocks can also be varied to suit any sized frame or meet the notions of the most fastidious. If all has been done as it should be, you will find in 48 hours upon lifting it from the hive, a nursery full of as nice, bright, lively queens as you ever saw.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens Peculiar and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar far curative powers. No other medicine—such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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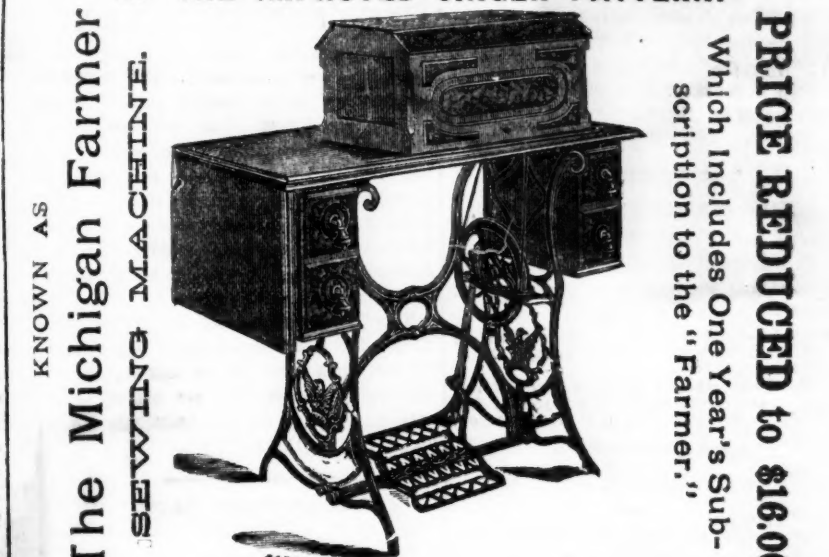
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## THE LOW-ARM MACHINE

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This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while it contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. It contains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any full without raising the pressure foot. It has the newest, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The improved loose wheel works automatically, so there is no necessity of turning screws, loosening springs or catches. This machine makes the nicest stitch of any machine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossible to tell the right from the wrong side of a seam. The attachments, which are furnished with each machine free, are unsurpassed in workmanship, finish and the fine work engraving of each, with full directions for using. The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very finely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and a wider range of work than any machine in the market.

These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years!

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 65c. to 90c. on each machine, according to location of purchaser.

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## MICHIGAN FARMER

DETROIT, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-  
Office as second class matter.

## TAKE NOTICE!

From and after this date the MICHIGAN  
FARMER with "HOUSEHOLD" supplement,  
will be sent one year to any address for  
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one separately, as we believe they are each  
incomplete without the other.

## TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Now, we look for each of our friends through-  
out this State to send in a new name with his  
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neighbor who borrows your paper, save the  
paper and his time by getting him to sub-  
scribe. The price is less than two cents per  
week, and no one can urge financial ability  
as a reason for not taking the FARMER.  
Will our friends throughout the State do a  
little missionary work for the paper, and thus  
extend its usefulness? We have never  
been sparing of time or trouble when called  
upon by our readers, and feel certain they  
will respond generously to this appeal. A  
single new name sent in by each one will  
double our list, and the time spent in securing  
it will never be missed.

## THANKS.

We fully expected the response to the  
"appeal made to our readers has been most  
generous. It is very gratifying to receive  
the many expressions of good will and ap-  
proval coming to us daily from friends all  
over the State. The FARMER has reason to  
be proud of the constituency among which  
it circulates. Though early in the subscrip-  
tion season it looks as though the FARMER  
at a dollar would be the feature among the  
farmers of the State this winter, thanks to  
the work of its friends.

## THE PUBLISHERS.

## STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected  
by Michigan breeders for sales of improved  
stock:DEC. 18—Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle, at  
Marshall, by Wm. Conner, dealer, J. A.  
Mann, Auctioneer.JAN. 10—Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron, Hab-  
ington and Grade Horses, three farms, at Mil-  
ford, by Mrs. Jas. Moore, C. M. Thornton,  
Auctioneer.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the  
past week amounted to 78,840 bu., against  
91,900 bu. the previous week, and 98,307  
bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship-  
ments for the week were 115,372 bu. against  
69,005 bu. the previous week and 16,271  
bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The  
stocks of wheat now held in this city  
amount to 911,224 bu., against 952,657  
bu. last week, and 913,792 bu. at the cor-  
responding date in 1887. The visible  
supply of this grain on Dec. 8 was 36,599,953 bu.,  
against 36,082,736 the previous week, and  
40,200,032 for the corresponding week in  
1887. This shows an increase from the  
amount reported the previous week of 487,  
215 bushels. As compared with a year ago  
the visible supply shows a decrease of 5,  
410,202 bu.The week closes with wheat a little higher  
than a week ago on spot, and lower on  
futures, especially May. There is not any  
activity to speak of at present, nor do we  
look for much until after the holidays. With  
a light foreign demand and speculators  
working on the "bear" side, it is not sur-  
prising that some weakness should be de-  
veloped. But so far as the future is con-  
cerned, our mind it looks as well as at  
any time the past six months. Wheat has  
been rushed into market early in the North-  
west for three good reasons: Good weather,  
the farmers needed money, and the higher  
prices. From this time forward receipts  
from the Northwest will begin to decline,  
and when a slight improvement begins to  
take place, the result of lessened shipments  
from Russia and India, then the "Old  
Hutchies" will be on hand again to skin the  
"bears" who have been working so vigor-  
ously to depress values. We do not look  
for this to occur before the holidays. Yes-  
terday domestic markets were firm at the  
opening, but generally closed lower, while  
both Liverpool and London were quoted  
firm, and the latter higher. It would not  
take much of an advance in those markets  
to start heavy purchases on this side of the  
Atlantic, as it is becoming more patent  
every day that the crop is very short.

The following table exhibits the daily clo-

Ing prices of spot wheat in this market from Nov. 15th to Dec. 14th inclusive:			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Nov. 15.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 16.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 17.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 18.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 19.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 20.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 21.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 22.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 23.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 24.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 25.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 26.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 27.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 28.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 29.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 30.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec. 1.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 2.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 3.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 4.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 5.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 6.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 7.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 8.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 9.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 10.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 11.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 12.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 13.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2
" 14.....	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2

Speculative dealing the past week has  
been largely of a scalping character, prices  
advancing and declining just enough to en-  
able dealers to make a living on the turns.  
The outsiders, of course, get skinned both  
ways.For No. 2 red the closing prices on the  
various deals each day of the past week  
were as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Saturday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
Sunday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
Monday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
Tuesday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
Wednesday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
Thursday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
Friday.....	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom  
this year is officially reported at about 75,  
000,000 bu. This is barely more than a  
third of the current consumption in the  
British Isles. The other two-thirds has to  
be supplied from abroad.The great drought in Australia is appar-  
ently unbroken, reports as late as Nov. 23  
saying that it still continued and the area  
affected was extending. Mail advices from  
South Australia on Oct. 15 say that in num-  
erous districts the crops are too far gone to  
be benefited by rain; in others, the wheat  
yield will not return seed, and that stock  
has been turned in to graze upon thousands  
of acres that will not pay for harvesting.  
The Australian wheat harvest will undoubt-  
edly be a very poor one. Private advices  
from San Francisco report inquiries there  
for wheat on Australian account.The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture  
reports that in Bohemia wheat sowing was  
interrupted by prolonged and heavy rains,  
causing a decrease in area, and in Bukovina  
and Galicia vermin have done much injury.  
In other districts, however, conditions have  
been more favorable, and in the greater part  
of the monarchy the appearance of the  
autumn-sown crops is satisfactory.The wheat on passage from India Nov. 21  
was estimated at 3,165,000 bu. one year ago  
it was 1,899,000 bu.Advices from France say imports have  
been light as yet, but are expected to in-  
crease largely in January and February.In Germany the weather has been dry  
and frosty. Wheat sowing has been inter-  
rupted by frost in several important dis-  
tricts, and warm weather is requisite to  
render plowing practicable. In France the  
season has been favorable for the wheat  
plant, and both wheat and winter rye have  
got a good start.The following table shows the quantity  
of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in  
the United States, Canada, and on passage  
to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-  
rope:

	Bushels.
Visible supply.....	2,368,027
On passage for United Kingdom.....	20,340,000
On passage for Continent of Europe.....	4,004,000
Total bushels Nov. 24, 1888.....	26,712,027
Total previous week.....	25,750,714
Total two weeks ago.....	26,620,610
Total Nov. 24, 1888.....	32,943,739

The estimated receipts of foreign and  
home-grown wheat in the English markets  
during the week ending Dec. 1 were  
664,000 bu. more than the estimated  
consumption; and for the eight weeks end-  
ing Nov. 17 the receipts are estimated to  
have been 8,425,544 bu. more than the con-  
sumption. The receipts show an increase  
for those eight weeks of 7,966,840 bu. as  
compared with the corresponding eight  
weeks in 1887.The Liverpool market on Friday was  
quoted dull with light demand. Quotations  
for American wheat are as follows: No. 2  
winter, 85.00; No. 1, 86.00; No. 3, 84.00;  
spring, 83.00; No. 1, 84.00; California No. 1,  
75.00; No. 2, 74.00; No. 3, 73.00.

## CORN AND OATS.

## CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the  
past week were 98,660 bu., against 86,422 bu.  
the previous week, and 19,702 bu. for the  
corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for  
the week were 71,781 bu., against 32,416 bu.  
the previous week, and 17,951 bu. for the  
corresponding week in 1887. The visible  
supply of corn in the country on Dec. 8  
amounted to 6,570,017 bu., against 6,056,  
076 bu. the previous week, and 5,236,411 bu.  
at the same date in 1887. The visible  
supply shows a decrease during the week in-  
dicated of 486,050 bu. The stocks now held  
in this city amount to 39,170 bu., against  
53,355 bu. last week, and 22,887 bu. at the  
corresponding date in 1887. As compared  
with a year ago the visible supply shows an  
increase of 1,333,606 bu. Values are still  
on the down grade, although they were  
stronger yesterday and closed higher than  
at the opening. But western markets are  
all weak and lower, receipts of the new  
crop beginning to crowd forward. No. 2  
spot sold here yesterday at 35 1/2 c., No. 3  
at 33 1/2 c., and No. 4 at 33 c. per bu. No. 3  
white sold at 33 1/2 c. In futures No. 2 for  
December delivery closed at 35 1/2 c., and  
January at 35 1/4 c. The outlook indicates a  
still lower range of prices, if receipts keep  
up. Considerable shipments abroad are re-  
ported, and these are likely to increase. At  
Chicago yesterday the market was more  
active than for several days, opening steady,  
but before the close dropping about 1/2 c.  
Closing prices were as follows: No. 2 spot,  
34 c.; December futures, 34 c.; January, 34 1/4 c.;  
May, 34 1/2 c. per bu. At New York old corn  
was stronger but new easier, closing a  
shade under opening prices.The Liverpool market yesterday was quot-  
ed quiet but steady, with fair demand. New  
mixed western was quoted at 48. 7/8 d. per  
cwt.

## OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week  
were 35,019 bu., against 37,578 bu. the  
previous week, and 20,011 bu. for the cor-  
responding week last year. The shipments for  
the week were 18,097 bu., against 9,123 bu.previous week, and 17,951 bu. for same  
week in 1887. The visible supply of this  
grain on Dec. 8 was 7,831,461 bu., against  
7,560,016 bu. the previous week and 4,233,  
456 at the corresponding date in 1887. The  
visible supply shows an increase of 275,445  
bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in  
store here amount to 20,255 bu., against  
31,638 bu. the previous week, and 23,016  
bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats  
keep very steady, but the low price of corn  
is beginning to affect them, and there is a  
very quiet market. Yesterday's transac-  
tions were very light, but prices are only  
slightly lower than a week ago. No. 2 white  
being quoted at 30c per bu., No. 2 mixed at  
27 1/2 c., and light mixed at 29c per bu. There  
is no speculative inquiry for oats, the mar-  
ket being ruled entirely by the consumptive  
and shipping demand. At Chicago yester-  
day the market was fairly active at the  
opening, weakened, and late futures de-  
clined, but before the close most of the loss  
was recovered. Spot held steady, closing  
prices were as follows: No. 2 spot, 26c;  
December futures, 26c; January, 26 1/2 c.;  
May, 26 1/4 c. The New York market yester-  
day was quiet and weak, values showing  
a decline on both spot and futures. Re-  
ceipts have been large. Quotations there  
are as follows: No. 2 white, 34 1/2 c.; No. 2  
mixed western, 29 1/2 c. In futures, De-  
cember options closed at 30 1/2 c.; January,  
31 1/4 c.; February, 32c; May, 33 1/4 c.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

## BUTTER.

Butter is firm in this market, with prices  
of dairy at about the same range as a week  
ago, while creamery is slightly higher.  
Choice dairy commands 28c@29c per lb.,  
with 25c possible if exceptionally fine; good  
table lots sold at 26c@27c, while low grade  
stock is neglected. The higher range of  
prices has helped the "substitute" dealers,  
and there is quite an active demand at  
prices about 2c below ordinary stock.  
Creamery is scarce and firm, and sells from  
28c@30c per lb., the latter only paid for  
choice. At Chicago the market is inactive,  
the high prices inducing buyers to restrict  
purchases, and shippers holding off for some  
reason. Stocks were reported as in excess  
of the demand, with the exception of good  
rolls, which met with fair favor. Quotations  
yesterday were as follows: Choice ladle-  
packed, 30c@32c per lb.; fancy creamery,  
Elgin made, 30c@32c per lb.; choice Western  
creamery, 28c@30c; good do., 28c@30c;  
fair do., 26c@28c; choice dairy, 24c@26c;  
common to fair do., 18c@20c; good packing  
stock, 14c@16c; rolls, 18c@20c. The New  
York market is slow and heavy, with ex-  
treme rates quoted a week ago lost. At a  
slight decline the market is so inactive that  
a further drop would not be surprising. The  
Daily Bulletin says of the market:"Receipts of Western are much lighter to-  
day, but there is considerable accumu-  
lation here from late arrivals, and bidders are  
anxious to sell. Advices from Elgin re-  
port a decline to 33c as against 40c a week  
ago. The few lots coming cost high and  
holders working them out to a regular trade  
at best prices obtainable, but the wholesale  
prices are uncertain, certainly not above 35c  
for the finest. Other Western creamery is  
plenty, dull and irregular. Fine grades  
are not quoted as steadily. Under grades,  
however, sell slowly at weak and irregular  
prices. All grades of the Western packings  
are still ruling dull and the tone weak and  
irregular."Quotations in that market yesterday were  
as follows:

EASTERN STOCK.	
Creamery, State, tubs, common to	20 1/2
prime.....	20 3/4
Creamery, Pa. tubs, fancy.....	21 1/2
Creamery, more, fancy.....	22 1/2
Creamery, good.....	23 1/2
Creamery, fair.....	24 1/2
Creamery, Western, June, first to extra	25 1/2
Creamery, Wm. June, first to extra	26 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	27 1/2
State dairy, tubs, good.....	28 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fair.....	29 1/2
State dairy, tubs, prime.....	30 1/2
State dairy, tubs, extra.....	31 1/2
State dairy, tubs, good to choice.....	32 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fine.....	33 1/2
State dairy, tubs, extra.....	34 1/2
State dairy, tubs, extra.....	35 1/2

## WESTERN STOCK.

Creamery, Elgin, tubs, common to	30 1/2
prime.....	31 1/2
Western, tubs, fancy.....	32 1/2
Western, more, fancy.....	33 1/2
Western, good.....	34 1/2
Western, fair.....	35 1/2
Western, Western, June, first to extra	36 1/2
Western, Wm. June, first to extra	37 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	38 1/2
State dairy, tubs, good.....	39 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fair.....	40 1/2
State dairy, tubs, prime.....	41 1/2
State dairy, tubs, extra.....	42 1/2
State dairy, tubs, good to choice.....	43 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fine.....	44 1/2
State dairy, tubs, extra.....	45 1/2

## CHEESE.

The market has moved up a little since  
our last report, and rules firm at the ad-  
vance. Reports from all points seem favor-  
able to continued firmness. Quotations  
here are as follows: Michigan full cream,  
11 1/2 c.; New York, 12c@12 1/2 c. per lb.  
Very little doing in cheese. The trade in  
foreign cheese is increasing very fast in  
Detroit. Roquefort, Edam, Brie, and Sil-  
lon are in increased demand, and the con-  
sumption of Swiss and Limburger is quite  
an item. Why some enterprising Ameri-  
cans do not turn their attention to this  
branch of the cheese business is singular.  
It looks as if there was a field for them, as  
such cheese sells at from 40 to 60 cents re-  
tail, and meets with a growing demand.  
At Chicago the past week the market has  
maintained a firm tone, with stocks no  
larger than is believed necessary for the  
regular trade. The export inquiry is  
chiefly for grades below fine.  
Quotations yesterday were as follows:  
Finest full cream cheddars, 10 1/2 c.;  
11 1/2 c. per lb.; fair do., 10c@10 1/2 c.;  
11 1/2 c.; Young America, 11 1/2 c.;  
low grades, 5c@5 1/2 c. per lb. choice skims,  
3c@3 1/2 c. The New York market has held  
about the same position as noted a week  
ago. The market is not active, but holders  
are firm, and generally demand outside  
figures. The latest reports from Liverpool  
are quite favorable to sellers. The Daily  
Bulletin says of the market:"The general features of the market ap-  
proach much the same all around. Buyers  
approach the fancy stock somewhat ginger-  
ly, especially those who operate on foreign  
account, and demand is not as strong as  
manifest an inclination to keep their move-ments as secret as circumstances will admit,  
though there is nothing to indicate that any  
departure has been made from the former  
policy of prices sufficient to alter the line of  
quotations. Inside figures are bid and the  
extremes asked, with considerable firmness  
shown over the best parcels of September  
stock, and some October, while held about  
as high as anything on the market. In the  
meanwhile the "picking up" process contin-  
ues among the cheaper goods and the  
supply seems to be working down in satis-  
factory form, with owners in a few cases  
asking a little more on desirable parcels of  
under-priced full cream, light skims, etc.  
On home account the movement is light as a  
rule."Quotations in that market yesterday were  
as follows:

State factory, full cream, colored fancy	12 1/2
State factory, fancy, colored, average	11 1/2
State factory, fancy, October	10 1/2
State factory, average fancy	11 1/2
State factory, good to choice	10 1/2
State factory, medium	9 1/2
State factory, ordinary	8 1/2
State factory, light skims, large	8 1/2
State factory, medium	8 1/2
State factory, light skims, small	8 1/2
Ohio fact., ord., light skims, large	9 1/2
Ohio fact., ord., light skims, small	9 1/2
Penn. skims.....	24 1/2

Of the Montreal market the Gazette of  
that city says:"The market for cheese has continued in  
good shape and healthy tone. In fact it  
has reached a 12c basis, that figure having  
been paid. Within the past few days there  
have been considerable business and buyers  
have taken all that was offered at 11 1/2 c. @ 12c,  
but the latter was not general, although it  
is understood that certainly nothing less  
would buy the finest now. Stocks are well  
concentrated and strongly held, while ship-  
ments continue large for the season. The  
"Canoe" from Portland having over  
18,000 boxes, and should the outward  
movement continue in proportion the new  
year will witness the Canadian supply pretty  
well reduced. The "bear" element has sunk  
into obscurity after having helped to  
realize handsome profits on large quanti-  
ties of cheese."The Liverpool market on Friday was  
quoted firm, with white American at 58.0d.  
per cwt., and colored at 58.0d., the same  
figures quoted one week ago.

## WOOL.

If wool has been less active the past week  
at some points there have been no signs of  
weakness. The outlook seems more favor-  
able as the season advances, and when the  
end of January is reached and stocks are  
depleted, there will be some lively hustling  
done by those who want stock. There are  
yet a few parcels of wool held in this State,  
generally in the hands of local buyers, with  
here and there a farmer with one or two  
years' clip. But most of them will wait a  
few weeks before putting it into market.At Boston, the past week has been an ac-  
tive one in the trade, sales footing up 4,658,  
400 lbs., of which 4,076,400 lbs. were do-  
mestic fleece and pulled, and only 582,000  
lbs. foreign. For the same week last year  
the sales were 2,774,700 lbs. Fleeces are  
again active, with Michigan selling at 32c  
@ 33c. These wools are in light supply and  
mostly held in few hands. Both Ohio and  
Michigan No. 1 wools are in small stock  
and occupy a firm position. Ohio No. 1 is  
at 37c@38c and Michigan, 36c@38c. Both X  
and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are  
active, with XX and above 35c@36c, and X  
33c@44c. Unwashed and unmerchantable  
wools are taken as fast as offered. Com-  
bing and delaines are not active, but strong-  
ly held. No. 1 Ohio combing is 40c and no  
choice selections could be bought much  
under this quotation. No. 1 Michigan is  
quoted at 38c@39c. For Kentucky and In-  
diana 3c blood 33c is paid and 3c blood 30c  
32c. Missouri 3c blood combing is 30c@31c.  
Texas wool is 20c@25c, or on a clean basis  
at 52c@55c, and full wools at about the same  
figure. In California wools there is con-  
siderable doing, especially in defective  
spring, which is selling at 18c@22c; both  
spring and fall wools are scarce. Colorado  
and New Mexico wools are in fair supply.The grease price for fine Colorado would be  
16c@17c, and for fine medium 15c@16c.  
There is continued activity to Oregon wools,  
especially in Eastern. Choice Eastern is 19c  
@ 22c, and common 16c@18c. No. 1 and 4 20c  
@ 25c; No. 3, 24c@25c. Territory, grown in  
Utah and Wyoming, are active, but there  
are no good selection of Montana. A good  
deep green Wyoming will bring 65c clean,  
and a fine medium 60c@62c. Soured wools  
of all kinds are meeting with strong de-  
mand. Pulled wools of the better classes  
are in good movement. Lamb wools are  
well sold up. The offerings of extras are  
light at 30c@32c. Maine Supers quoted at 40  
@ 43c, and Eastern A supers at 38c@32c. The  
market for Australian wool is strong  
with good demand for the best wools, which  
are quite freely taken at asking prices.Reports from the London wool sales show  
an active demand at advancing prices. The  
advance there precludes any importations at  
a profit until domestic wools again advance.  
It appears that the crop is light the world  
over this year, and that there can be no large  
amount spared for America until after  
another clip is taken off. We regard the  
outlook as very favorable all around.

## AN IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTED.

OLIVER, Mich. Dec. 3d, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
As the close of the year is near at hand  
the question comes up, "What papers shall  
constitute a portion of the reading matter  
for the coming year?" The female







## Poetry.

## THE LITTLE CHRISTMAS SPY.

Our Madge, in growing tall and wise,  
Has reached that most begotten of trees,  
The Land of Hail-Belief, that lies  
Between the Fairies and the Fies.

Her little heart's a crowded nest  
Of faith and fancy, doubt and shy;  
The dearest, since the tomboy guessed  
They'd flutter from her by and by.

Her doubts are pale, yet pleasures, too,  
With which her timid thoughts will play;  
Now and then, "it may be true,"  
How sweet the thrill, "But, then, it may."

On Christmas Eve she long had lain  
With sleepless eyes, like owl's bright;  
Secretly, and rubbed the frosty pane,  
And stared into the starry night.

She saw the moon laugh round and clear  
From smoky wreaths of cloud, and throw  
In shapes like branching horns of deer,  
The sharp red shadows on the snow.

Oh, would she come, the jolly Saint  
Whom everybody talked about;  
Who may be so-and yet, it may be,  
"It should wait, I might find out!"

She turned, her pulses wildly beat;  
Should she say "but should she dare?"  
Yes! Tak, tak, pat, with stealthy feet  
She passed a slow the winding stair.

The great heart glowed; the grave old cat,  
With fixed, expanded, emerald eyes,  
Eyes, before the chimney sat;  
He seemed to wear a waiting guise.

The andirons shone; the clock ticked on;  
Each moment made her more afraid;  
"Oh, if he comes, I'll wish I'd gone—  
But I go, I'll wish I'd said!"

"Perhaps he isn't real at all—  
But—perhaps he'll find me!"  
A sudden soft-fake chanced to fall—  
She stood, and never looked behind!

She trembled with fright, she dashed with  
shame,  
Her pillow'd head she closely hid;  
She said, "I don't believe he did!"  
She sighed, "Oh, dear—suppose he did!"  
—St. Nicholas.

## "THE NORWAY SHEEP."

The fierce wind breaking from his hands comes  
roaring from the west;  
On every long, deep rolling wave the white  
horse shows his crest.

As if a million mighty steeds had burst their  
manes' hold;  
For the wild white sheep of Norway are coming  
to the fold.

The storm-drum shows its warning sign; the  
sea-gulls swoop and cry;  
The crows are driven fast across the  
stormy sky.

Along the sands the fresh foam-pools in ghastly  
sport are rolled;  
For the wild white sheep of Norway are coming  
to the fold.

Watchful the fisher stands, looks out from the  
great stone pier,  
Watchful he stands the breakers call along the  
cliffs to hear.

To hear across the flowing tide, the ceaseless  
rock bell tolls,  
While fast and fierce the Norway sheep are  
coming to the fold.

"The wife and hairs will get no broad from  
yonder," he thinks,  
As his little cobbler by the stallions strains at iron  
cable's links.

Small use to halt the flier, or see the broad  
brown sails unrolled,  
When the wild white sheep of Norway are coming  
to the fold.

"God guard the ships at sea to-night," the stern  
old sailors say,  
Striding long eyes across the waste of heavy-  
ing, tossing spray.

Recalling many a bitter night of storm and  
dread of old,  
When the wild white sheep of Norway were  
coming to the fold.

But there is many an aching heart, here in the  
red-roofed town,  
As wives and mothers hear the blast come welling  
from the down.

Who knows what tale of death or wreck to-mor-  
row may be told?  
For the wild white sheep of Norway are coming  
to the fold.

—All the Year Round.

## Miscellaneous.

## UNEXPECTED VISIT.

It was with the air of a man profoundly  
indifferent to his own successes, that Ger-  
ard Strickland, twitching his cuffs and  
stretching his arms, before letting his hands  
fall into his lap, sank back into the luxuri-  
ous arm-chair by his library fire, after throw-  
ing on the table the letter that announced  
his promotion to an enviable post in the  
civil service. As he thought of the post,  
his advancement seemed to him no subject  
for congratulations, but only one of those  
grim jokes with which fortune delights to  
mock disappointed men.

An old man-servant, one of the sort grow-  
ing rare, entered the room with an evening  
paper. He laid it at his master's side, and  
stood at a respectful distance, waiting, half  
hesitating, with some anxiety legible in his  
countenance.

"Well, Thomas?" asked Strickland.  
"I beg your pardon, sir, but do you re-  
member, that day it is to-day?"

"No, Thomas."

"Your wedding day, sir?"

Strickland's face clouded.

"I did not know, sir, whether you would  
wish for dinner the same wine as—as you  
used to have."

"No, Thomas; I shall probably dine at  
the club."

"I ordered dinner as usual, sir, and a  
bouquet, in case—"

"Quite right, Thomas, quite right."

For an instant the heart of the promoted  
official sank. The fidelity of his old domes-  
tic was humiliating. How he would once  
have resented the suggestion that Thomas  
would remember this anniversary better  
than himself! And that it should fall to  
the old servant to order from the florist the  
bouquet Gerard himself had been formerly  
so proud to bring home on this evening, to  
his wife! But the slight sense of annoy-  
ance passed away quickly. It was with ab-  
solute indifference that, seeing the man-ser-  
vant still waiting, he asked:

"Anything else, Thomas?"

"This morning, when you had just gone,  
a young lady called. Hearing you were  
not at home, she said she would call again  
some evening, about six. She wished to see  
you on important business."

"Her name?"

"She left none."

"Did you see her?"  
"No, sir."  
"Did John say what she was like?"  
"Rather tall, sir; a young lady, dark,  
and fashionably dressed."

"If she calls I will see her. You may  
go, Thomas." The servant left, and Strick-  
land continued to himself, "Tall, young,  
dark, well-dressed, business with me!  
Who can she be?"

"The lady is here, sir, in the draw-  
ing-room," said Thomas, returning to the li-  
brary, after about ten minutes.

Strickland went to the drawing-room.  
At the door he paused a moment to steal a  
look at his visitor. She stood by one of  
the tables, idly turning the leaves of a  
photograph album. Her back was toward  
him, and he could distinguish only the tall  
and graceful figure of a woman, well-  
dressed, and wearing expensive lace.

"Madam," he said, advancing.

The lady turned. Strickland started as  
if he had received an electric shock. To  
conceal, to the best of his ability, his sur-  
prise and the sudden pallor of his face, he  
made her a profound bow.

"I hope I am not inconveniencing you,"  
she said, at the same time returning his  
salute. Then, with quiet ease, she select-  
ed a chair and sat down.

"Not in the least, I am at your service,"  
said Strickland.

"As I shall avail myself of your conde-  
scension, I hope that that was not merely a com-  
pliment."

"May I ask you how I can oblige you?"

The lady stroked the soft fur of her muff,  
and once or twice lifted her searching eyes  
to his face. Apparently she was hesitating  
to name the purpose of her visit. Mean-  
while, Strickland gratified his eyes with a  
good look at her, lovely, fascinating still,  
as the first day he had seen her. Only her  
clear profile had gained more decision, and  
her eyes had a profounder meaning than  
when he last looked into them, as those of a  
woman who had lived and suffered.

At length she said:

"Do you still correspond with my  
father?"

"Yes. It is, however, a fortnight since  
I last wrote to him."

"I received a letter from him yesterday.  
He is coming to town to-morrow."

This time Strickland made no attempt to  
conceal his surprise.

"To-morrow! Your father, who never  
leaves home!"

"The medical men order him to the  
south coast, and he will, on his way, stop  
in town to spend the night with—"

She paused.

"His daughter," said Strickland.

"He says his son. And so we find our-  
selves in a pleasant embarrassment."

She leaned back, and with a small hand  
bagged a watch on the little table at her  
side.

"You call it pleasant," said Strickland.

"I did not come here to discuss words,  
but to discover a plan of action."

"I see none."

"And you are a politician, a man of  
genius! For those subtle arts, that have  
been so successfully employed in your own  
advancement, could be, without prejudice  
to this, once employed to extricate me from—"

"Excuse me, madam; but your reproaches  
are scarcely likely to assist me to exercise  
my imagination."

"Bahl! Well, I have a plan. First, I do  
not wish, cost what it may, to let my father  
know—the truth."

"The unhappy truth!"

She made a little grimace, and proceed-  
ed:

"My father would be cruelly hurt, and the  
sins of the children ought not to be  
visited upon their parents. My remorse—I  
beg your pardon, that is of little conse-  
quence here"—she looked aside to warn him  
not to expostulate, and continued: "Hith-  
erto, thanks to our precautions, the distance  
of my father's residence, and the seclusion in  
which he prefers to live, he has been spared  
this sorrow. To-morrow our clever device  
of dutiful falsehood falls to the ground, and  
I, at least, am unable to conjecture the con-  
sequences."

"And I."

"Mr. Strickland, it is absolutely neces-  
sary to prevent this scandal. I trust you  
will assist me. My father must find us to-  
gether, and we must avoid everything that  
would serve to awaken suspicion."

She spoke sadly, as well as earnestly. A  
deep shadow of concern settled on her  
hearer's face. Wrapped in thought, he de-  
layed an answer. His visitor became im-  
patient.

"Your promised courtesy costs too  
much," she demanded.

"No. I am ready. But I see many diffi-  
culties. The servants?"

"Give the new man-servant I found here  
this morning a holiday. I will speak to  
Thomas."

"If a friend should call?"

"You shall see no one."

"If we meet your father, people will see  
us together."

"We shall go in a closed carriage."

"Your father will stay here several hours.  
Good and simple, hearted as he is, do you  
believe it possible he will not recognize a  
—bachelor's house?"

"I send my work, my music, and so on,  
this evening. My room?"

"Is as you left it."

"Sentimentality!"

out another word, and returned with a  
sense of relief to the library.

When he returned home, shortly after  
midnight, the house had resumed an aspect  
long strange to it. Lights were burning in  
the drawing-room, and a little alteration in  
the arrangement of the furniture had re-  
stored to the room a forgotten grace. Bou-  
quets of flowers filled the vases, and a faint  
sweetness of violets floated about the hall  
and staircase. The piano was open, and  
some music stood on the bookstand. On  
the boudoir table was a work-basket. By  
the hearth his visitor was sitting in a low  
chair, her little feet half buried in the bear-  
skin rug, and her head rested on her hand,  
while she gazed wistfully into the fire.

Was it a dream? Bertha's flowers—  
Bertha's music, Bertha herself in his home  
again! Two years' misery cancelled in an  
evening! In a moment rushed across his  
memory a golden wedding, a proud wedding,  
happy months, and the bitter day of sepa-  
ration. He turned away, and passed to his  
room, saying: "Good night!"

"Good night!" replied his wife, without  
moving.

The strange event that had taken place in  
Gerard Strickland's house prevented none  
of its inmates enjoying a wholesome night's  
rest. Bertha, persuaded that to-morrow's  
comedy could effect no real change in her  
relations to her husband, went to her room  
with the feelings of one who spends a night  
in a hotel. Strickland, similarly regarding  
the past as irremediable, read in bed for  
half an hour, and then fell asleep.

To get married they had both committed  
a thousand follies. After meeting her at a  
table-d'ôte, Strickland had pursued her  
half over Europe, vanquishing the difficulties  
of an approach to her father in his secluded  
country house, and ultimately, assisted by  
the lady's prayers and tears, gained the old  
man's reluctant consent to surrender his  
filial daughter. The young married  
people, passionately attached to each other,  
enjoyed fifteen months of remarkable hap-  
piness, and then came the end.

Bertha became jealous. Devoted to her  
husband, proud, hasty, immoderate in all  
her thoughts and emotions, she resented,  
with all the intensity of her nature, a meet-  
ing between Strickland and a former flame,  
a dance, a note, half-an-hour's conversation.  
The husband, unfortunately, met her pas-  
sionate expostulations with the disdainful  
insouciance of an easy temperament. The  
inevitable consequence ensued, a bitter mis-  
understanding. An impudent servant, a  
malicious acquaintance, half-a-dozen ven-  
omous tongues, lashed the wife's jealousy  
into madness. An explanation demanded  
from her husband was refused with a sneer.  
He had begun to think her a proud, unlov-  
ing woman, and, under the circumstances,  
judged self-justification ridiculous.

The following morning she entered his library,  
and with marvellous calmness, without  
quavering over a single word, announced to  
him their immediate separation—forever.  
Taken by surprise, Strickland tried to tem-  
porize, acknowledged he had been thought-  
less, did all in a man's power to avoid the  
rupture. Bertha only replied so proudly,  
and with so much severity, that self-respect  
forbade him further self-defence.

They separated. Strickland externally  
bore his misfortune with quietness, and, in  
counsel with his own conscience, concluded  
his life broken and ruined by his own want  
of tact. The husband and wife met two or  
three times as people who barely know each  
other. He devoted himself to professional  
duties, resumed some of his bachelor habits,  
and amused himself as he could. She led  
a quiet, almost solitary life, restricting her  
pleasures to such simple enjoyments as she  
could provide herself at home, and seldom  
appearing in public. On one point both  
agreed, to write regularly to Bertha's father,  
repeating such stereotyped phrases as  
"Bertha is well, and sends her love. I  
believe she wrote to you a few days ago."  
"Gerard is well, and at present very busy."  
He will not this year be able to accompany  
me to the seaside."

It will be easily believed that to go to her  
husband's house, and to ask a favor of him  
had cost Bertha's pride a struggle. "For  
papa's sake; for papa's sake!" she repeated  
to herself, to steel her nerves to the humili-  
ation, which, however, Strickland's cold  
courtesy had considerably lessened. If he  
would be equally considerate on the morrow,  
a little spirit, a little self command, and  
some clever pretending might enable them  
safely to conduct her father through the  
few hours to be spent in town, to see him  
off from Victoria, and, with a polite bow,  
to separate and return to their several exi-  
tences.

Dinner was ended, Mr. Gregory smiled  
contentment and happiness, and the two  
actors at the opposite ends of the table  
necessity smiled too.

Their parts had proved difficult. From  
the moment of the old gentleman's arrival  
they had had to call each other by their  
Christian names, and to use the little en-  
deavors of two married people still in  
love. More than once, a word, an intona-  
tion, that sounded like an echo of the dead  
past, made Strickland pale and Bertha  
tremble. The more perfect their dissimula-  
tion, the bitterer was the secret remorse that  
wrung the hearts of both of them, whilst  
they exchanged for meaningless things  
words, looks and smiles, once the most  
sacred signs of affection. With the fear of  
betraying themselves by an indiscretion  
was intermingled another, a misgiving lest,  
while they acted affection, they should be  
guilty of real feelings warmer than the  
courteous indifference with which they de-  
sired to regard each other.

On the stairs, when Mr. Gregory, preced-  
ing them, was for an instant out of sight,  
Bertha turned back and bestowed on her  
husband a grim look of fatigue that meant,  
"How are we to continue this?"

"It is only till to-morrow, Bertha," he re-  
plied in an undertone, wishing to help her.  
But the Christian name which, because he  
had in the last two hours used it so fre-  
quently, unwittingly slipped from his lips,  
caused her to turn her face away with an  
angry frown.

By the fire in the back drawing-room Mr.  
Gregory appeared actuated by a desire to  
ask all the most awkward questions, and to  
broach all the topics of conversation most  
difficult for his host and hostess.

"Letters are welcome, Bertha," he said,  
"when people cannot meet, but I have en-  
joyed my little visit more than all the pages  
you have sent me. There is very little in

letters. Don't you think your wife grows  
handsomer, Strickland?"

"I tell her so every day."  
"And so he tells me, Bertha. His let-  
ters are all about you. You have a model  
husband, my dear."

"I have, papa."

Strickland hung his head and regarded  
the pattern of the carpet.

"I should like to see your house, Ber-  
tha," said Mr. Gregory, after a moment.

The little party set out on a tour of  
the mansion. After an inspection of sev-  
eral rooms, as Strickland preceded them  
into the breakfast-room, the father stopped  
his daughter, and said:

"Bertha, where is your mother's por-  
trait?"

"The frame had got shabby and we have  
sent it to be re-gilt," replied the daughter,  
promptly.

"Where does it generally hang?"

"There."

She assigned to the picture, which she  
had taken away with her, the first empty  
space on the wall that met her eye.

"I don't think that a very good place!"  
said the old man. "Ah, what a woman  
she was! What a wonderful woman! You  
should have known her, Strickland. You  
owe her your wife. When she was leaving  
me, poor dear, she made me promise never  
to hesitate to make any sacrifice that should  
be for Bertha's happiness; and so, when my  
little girl came to me and said, 'Papa, I can  
never be happy without Gerard,' I thought  
of my dear wife, and let her go. I feared  
when I sent her abroad I should lose her.  
Well, you were made for each other. Do  
you remember your first meeting in Paris?"

They remembered it.

The tour of the house was completed,  
and they returned to the drawing-room.  
Gerard and his wife congratulating them-  
selves, not without reason, that the good  
papa was not very observant, for many a  
token of something abnormal had been  
plain enough.

With a common sigh of relief, the two  
actors sank into their respective corners of  
their carriage, after seeing Mr. Gregory off  
the next morning from Victoria. Not a  
word was spoken. Bertha watched the  
drops of rain that trickled down the win-  
dows. Gerard studied the back of the  
coachman. They had again become stran-  
gers.

Presently, moving accidentally, Strick-  
land touched his wife's arm.

"I beg your pardon," he said.

"Pray do not mention it."

Perfect strangers! Yet both in silence  
were anxiously meditating every event of  
the last few hours, remembering the most  
thrilling impressions, and studying all they  
signified. As they came near a cross street  
the husband asked:

"Shall I drive you to your own house?"

"I am coming to yours to superintend the  
packing. My maid cannot do it alone."

On arriving, the wife at once went to her  
chamber. Strickland, conscious of utter  
purposelessness, returned to the back draw-  
ing-room and took up the paper. Bertha  
passed backward and forward. Once or  
twice he caught a glimpse of her moving  
about the room. At last he looked up.

"I will tell yourself," he said, "can-  
not I assist you?"

"No, thank you, I have nearly done."

A few minutes later she came and seated  
herself on the opposite side of the fire. She  
appeared tired. As she sat, she looked  
around to see if anything had been forgot-  
ten.

"I think it rains less," said Strickland,  
who had laid down the paper.

"No. It rains just the same as before."

"Is the carriage ready?"

"I have sent to know."

The carriage would be ready in ten min-  
utes. Those ten minutes seemed an eter-  
nity. When the servant entered to say the  
carriage waited, Bertha rose and stood for  
a while before the mirror, arranging her  
laces and ribbons, with difficulty, for her  
fingers trembled. Then she slowly drew  
her gloves, and turned toward her husband.  
He had risen, and was standing waiting.

"Good morning," she said, bowing  
slightly.

He bowed, but made no reply. She  
turned and quietly, with calm, even steps,  
walked from the room. She could hear that  
he followed her.

They were in the hall. Suddenly he  
stepped to her side.

"Bertha! You are not going without  
first forgiving me?" he exclaimed, in a  
voice in which grief mingled with pain.

She turned around, and in an instant had  
thrown herself into his arms.

"Darling! you will never leave me  
again!"

"No, no, love. Never!"

## The Iron Duke's Breaches.

On morning when the Duke of Well-  
ington was at breakfast, says *Cassell's Maga-  
zine*, he received a letter in an unknown  
and rather illegible handwriting. With a  
view to obtaining a clue to its contents he  
put on his eye-glasses and scrutinized the  
signature, which he read "C. J. London."

"Oh!" said his grace, "the Bishop of Lon-  
don, to be sure. What does the bishop  
want of me, I wonder?" Then he began  
at the beginning and read the note care-  
fully through, an expression of bewilder-  
ment and perplexity gradually overspread  
his face as he did so. The writer craved  
his grace's pardon for the intrusion, and  
requested as a personal favor that the Duke  
would kindly permit him to come and see  
his famous Waterloo breeches.

"Why, the bishop must have gone mad!" ex-  
claimed the Duke, as he let his glasses fall. "See  
my Waterloo breeches! What in the world  
does the man want to see my breeches for?"

However, Mr. sure I've no objection if he  
has a curiosity about them. A queer whim,  
though, for a bishop to take into his head."

Next morning the Bishop of London, on  
sorting his pile of correspondence, found  
among it a letter bearing a dual crest. He  
opened it and read as follows:—"My dear  
Lord,—You are perfectly welcome, so far  
as I am concerned, to come and inspect the  
breeches I wore at Waterloo whenever you  
like. It's true I haven't a notion where  
they are, but I dare say my valet knows, and  
I will communicate with you more definitely  
in a day or two. Yours very faithfully,  
Wellington." "The poor Duke!" ejacu-  
lated the Bishop of London, in a voice of  
the profoundest commiseration. "I always

thought it was foolish of him to enter into  
political life after his military career. He  
must be helplessly insane. What a dread-  
ful thing for the country, to be sure!" So  
the worthy Bishop, with many sighs, went  
into his study and wrote a kind letter to the  
Duke of Wellington, reminding that per-  
sons who are mentally afflicted must be  
dealt with tenderly. He thanked his grace  
for his kindness, but assured him as deli-  
cately as he could that he was not in the  
least anxious to inspect the historical relics  
in question, and begged that the Duke  
would grow himself no further trouble in the  
matter as far as he, the Bishop of London,  
was concerned.

It was now the Duke's turn to be aston-  
ished. "I can't have been dreaming," he  
said in his perplexity. "And yet the  
Bishop's first letter was plain enough." Then  
he did what he ought to have done in the  
first instance—he called for his secre-  
tary, Col. B., and laid the whole matter  
before him. "I'm afraid it is your Grace  
who has made a mistake," said Col. B., an  
irrepressible smile flitting over his face as  
he examined the two letters. "The first  
letter is not from the Bishop of London at  
all; nor does the writer say anything about  
the breeches you wore at Waterloo." "Not  
from the bishop!" exclaimed the duke.

"Yes it is. The signature is as clear as  
can be—'C. J. London.' The initials  
stand for Charles James." "It is from  
Mr. C. J. London, a scientific gentleman  
who is preparing an important work on for-  
est trees," replied the secretary, "and what  
he wants to see is your Grace's avenue, the  
Waterloo beeches, as they are called, lead-  
ing to your door at Strathfieldsaye. Shall  
I write and give him your permis-  
sion?" And thus it fell out that both duke  
and bishop were ultimately convinced of  
each other's sanity.

## Great Men's Loves.

Each of our American heroes has lived  
the material for a novel, and the successes  
and disappointments of their love affairs  
would make a library of interesting story.

What can be more pathetic than the life-  
long disappointments of James Buchanan,  
John Randolph and Alexander H. Stephens?

Buchanan's sweetheart died during a lover's  
quarrel and his bachelorhood became her  
monument. Alexander H. Stephens, dis-  
appointed in his schoolboy love, refers often  
to her in his letters of a long life of single  
blessedness; and John Randolph, the  
moody, unhappy, erratic genius of Kansas,  
lingering for years on the verge of insanity,  
spe







(Continued from First Page.)

Lesson that the best results can be obtained only by the best animal in the hands of the best patient and skillful. Our inferior sheep have gone to the shambles, where they belong. They were inferior mainly because they were in unfeathered hands, and their departure is no loss to the country or to our industry. These depressions really seem necessary for the better development of our industry. The cloud that we are now passing under is not the first one we remember. Thirty odd years ago a more severe cyclone passed over this country than the present one; but in its wake came such prosperity as has not been known before. And when we remember that history repeats itself may we not look forward with hope? Are we not in the dawn of a brighter day, and in the forenoon of the development of our industry? Not only are our inferior sheep gone, but we have the best sheep now on hand we ever had, and we have more and better experience than ever before. The sheep are in the hands of the faithful and experienced. Many more should be there and will find their place there as flock owners learn its benefit.

Surely the register is a great boon to us as a nation, and especially to those who have their stock registered. It stands like a wall in defense of purity. And now that it has done its watch word, "Purity," before the eyes of the world, we hope that those who have that which is completing this monument of defense to purity. What word deserves higher place than purity? We all appreciate it in whatever department it may be found, and in this department as in others the more we acquaint ourselves with it the higher we appreciate it. Who would withdraw his flock from the register? What would we think of a man who would advertise his flock as registered, and then go to a man who has fine sheep and ask him if his sheep are registered, he will probably answer, "No," but will immediately say, "but they are registered." Why does he say that? A good unregistered ram can be bought for \$10, but it requires several times that amount to purchase one that is registered. The writer of this paper is well acquainted with a man who has a lot of good sheep, and they are in good order. He sold the choice of them at \$8.50 per head. Another person sold his refuse just after shearing at \$5.00 per head. Why this difference? The answer is simple and plain: One lot was registered, the other was not.

The "scum" is rapidly passing, hence the necessity to keep abreast the times. It is only those who forsake their idols who truly expect to enjoy the promised land. There never was a better time to lay the foundation for a genuine flock than the present. Excellent individuals can be purchased at reasonable prices, and the industry is at its lowest, with good prospects of an early advance. And now is the time for us who have pure stock, to throw out the poor ones and add something better at the top.

Now permit me to give you my recipe for making an ideal flock, and I will close: 1st, a good shepherd; 2d, pure blood; 3d, excellence of individual; 4th, good protection at home—and by the government.

The paper was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Edwards thought registers could all be improved. They were not up to the spirit of the times. They should be in such shape that any one could trace the breeding of a sheep on both sides. He hoped to see them improved.

Mr. Jones thought the National Register was good enough for the present. Gave reasons why it was not always possible to give the dam of all the lambs dropped in the flock.

Mr. Edwards thought this could be done easily enough with proper care, even in the case of quite large flocks. He gave an instance where the owners of a flock of three hundred breeding ewes did this.

Adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order by President Dean. The first business taken up was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—R. D. M. Edwards, Michigan. Vice-President—O. L. Scott, Michigan. Secretary—R. O. Logan, Michigan. Treasurer—W. A. Reed, Michigan. Directors—C. C. Jones, Vermont; Frank Moore, Ohio; E. Copeland, Kansas; L. H. Clark, East Palmyra, N. Y.; H. C. Woolf, Wisconsin, Ill.

On motion it was resolved to indefinitely postpone the time for receiving reports for Vol. 3.

A motion was also adopted announcing that it was the intention of the Association to publish Vol. 3 just as soon as there was money enough in the treasury. A list of names is now in the hands of the Secretary, and if all those with a volume will send their names it will help to determine how soon the work can be published.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Ohio, provided Mr. Hiram Hoadly will arrange for and fix on some place within 60 days; if none is reported to the Secretary then Jackson, Mich., will be the place.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayor and City Council for the use of the Council Chamber.

The salary of the Secretary was fixed at \$150 for the coming year.

The Association then adjourned.

The Austin Steam Generator Co.

The great improvement in the class of stock in this country is due almost entirely to better feeding. The farmer and stock raiser everywhere have come to understand that a hundred pounds of feed properly prepared will go farther and produce better results than twice that quantity, improperly prepared. If our dumb brutes could talk we should have many piteous appeals for better food, and we are sorry to say, in some cases, for more of it. Our "Jay-Ee-See's" and "Mud S's" if put on the same rations as any other noble animal, would soon retire from the public notice, broken down both in body and spirit.

In this connection we call attention to the Austin Steam Generator as used for steaming feed. The generator is not only useful for the purpose designed, but can be adapted to a great variety of uses about a farm. It will heat water for the slaughtering, boil water for the laundry, and make a great saving in the labor of rubbing, cooking, fruit, heat water for the bath room, sweat tobacco, renovate feathers, etc.

The Austin Steamer is made entirely of steel plate, provided with a safety valve, will burn either coal or coke, and is furnished with a patent filling tank and also with an automatic filler. It is manufactured by the F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and is for sale by Messrs. Goulds & Austin, 167 and 169 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

## A New Gateway.

By the completion of a new bridge across the Missouri River at Rulo, Nebraska, the Burlington Route has established, for the entire distance over its own track, a new, direct, through line from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver. Over this line is run "The Burlington's Denver Express"—a solid train with through sleeping cars and coaches from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Denver, and a through sleeping car from St. Louis to Kansas City. The connections made by this train at the Missouri River, at Denver and at junction points en route, are such that one can directly reach by it all points in Nebraska, Colorado and all sections of the West and Southwest as well as all Pacific coast points. This is in addition to "The Burlington's Number One" well-known solid vestibule train between Chicago and Denver and Cheyenne, with which direct connection is made by C. B. & Q. R. R. train from Peoria, and by which one can make the run between Chicago and Denver without being more than one night on the road. For tickets via the Burlington Route and for special excursion folder, call on any ticket agent of connecting lines, or address P. S. Rustin, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

The report of the superintendent of Public Instruction for 1887 shows that for the year ending Sept. 1, 1887, there were 1,019 pupils in Michigan schools, 304,398 of whom were in graded schools. The attendance in both public and private schools was 73 per cent of the entire census. Number of teachers employed, 15,586; number required to support the schools, 10,198; the average is one teacher to every 41 pupils. There are 7,318 school houses, accommodated 334,735 pupils. Eighty-six school houses were built in 1886. Wages of male teachers average \$45.37 per month, of female teachers \$31.45, and \$2,955,000 were paid to teachers. The number of applicants for certificates to teach was 15,617, of which 10,779, or 69 per cent, were granted.

## Veterinary Department.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers who may desire it. Address all communications to the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, 167 and 169 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

## A Horse's Pastern Burned with a Rope.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 5, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a horse that was hurt with a rope getting fast around his fetlock joint last July, and his leg swelled a good deal. I applied beef tallow and that reduced the swelling except where the rope cut the hide; and the brine run in and smarted so much that the horse would bite his leg just above the joint. I then applied liniment, and it then turned scabby and I was told it was scabs. I then applied an ointment for scratches but it did no good. At last I saw a recipe in the FARMER about five weeks ago for scratches and went according to it. I have just used up all the wash and his leg is some better but not cured. It is scabby, and there is some fever in it. When he is driven about two miles the swelling will nearly all go down, but will swell up when he stands a few hours. Would you advise blistering? It seems to me that it wants some kind of ointment or something that will soften it up and draw the fever out of the scabs off. What would you advise me to do next? Please answer through the FARMER and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Accidents of this character are not unfrequently the immediate or exciting cause of fungus growths in the posterior portion of the pastern joint, which, when assuming a fungus form, are sometimes difficult to remove by caustic applications or with the scalpel. Injuries from rope burns are far too frequent; many valuable animals have been ruined in this way. Friction from a rope around a horse's foot will burn the skin as effectually as if a red hot iron had been applied to the part. Such burns when neglected are hard to manage. Treatment: Place the animal in a roomy box stall, without out door exercise, as motion of the joint irritates the skin, making it sometimes very sore and swollen. Dissolve half an ounce of sulphate of zinc in one pint of rain water; mix one ounce of linseed meal (with the water) to form a poultice; spread on a piece of cotton cloth and apply to the diseased parts, securing it with a proper bandage. Do not tie with strings, but use strips of cloth or tape. Repeat the application in twelve hours; then wash the parts clean and apply the following, with a piece of clean soft sponge, twice a day: Colloidion, one part; oil of cedar, two parts; mix. Keep tightly corked or it will lose its virtue. Please report to us in a few days and give us a better idea of the case in its present condition. Keep the bowels in good condition with small doses of aloes and ginger mixed together, but do not purge.

Commercial.

## DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 15, 1888.

## FLOUR.—Market quiet; Michigan patents

have advanced 10c per bbl. and rye has

advanced 10c per bbl. No other changes to note. Car-load

quotations are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... 4 75 @ 5 00

Michigan patents..... 4 50 @ 5 00

Minnesota, patents..... 4 50 @ 5 00

Lowland..... 3 00 @ 3 50

WHEAT.—Prices are a little lower than a

week ago, but higher than earlier in the

present week. Yesterday the market opened

firm, advanced a few points, then weakened

and closed under the closing prices of the

previous day. New York and Chicago also

closed lower. Liverpool and London were

firm, the latter quoted higher. Closing prices

were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1.05; No. 2

red, \$1.03; No. 3 red, \$1.01; rejected red,

\$0.98. In futures: December delivery, \$1.03; 1

January, \$1.04; May, \$1.14.

CORN.—Market lower but firm. No. 2

quoted 35c, No. 3 at 35c, No. 4 at 35c, No. 5

white at 36c, and No. 3 at 36c. In futures

No. 2 for December closed at 35c, and Janu-

ary at 35c per bu.

OATS.—Less active and lower. No. 2 white

selling at 30c, light mixed at 29c, and No. 2

mixed at 27c.

BARLEY.—No change in values. Market

dull. Quoted at \$1.03-1.05 per cental. Re-

ceipts for the week, 34,305 bu.; shipments,

783 bu.; amount in store, 62,346 bu.; last

year, 63,204.

WHEAT.—Bran quoted at \$1.03-1.05 per ton.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## King's Yards.

CATTLE.—

The market opened up at this yards with

300 head on sale, nearly all of which were

Michigan. The quality of the offerings

showed very little improvement, but buyers

wanted cattle and they took the receipts,

paying for them from 10 to 15 cents higher

prices than they did one week ago. The fol-

lowing were the closing

quotations:

Penny steers weighing 1,000 to 1,050

lbs..... 4 00 @ 4 25

Extra good steers, weighing 1,300

to 1,400 lbs..... 4 50 @ 5 00

Good steers, fine fat and we

ighted..... 4 25 @ 4 50

Good steers, well fattened..... 4 00 @ 4 25

Good mixed butchers' stock..... 3 75 @ 4 00

Good mixed butchers' stock—Light

thin cows, heifers, and bulls..... 3 50 @ 3 75

Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light

thin cows, heifers, and bulls..... 3 25 @ 3 50

Bulls..... 3 00 @ 3 25

Craver sold June 6 feeders at 1,000 lbs at

\$2.75.

Longer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

7 head of thin butchers' stock at 92 lbs at

\$2.40.

Brooks sold McGee 10 mixed steers at

67 lbs at \$2.60.

D Sullivan sold Fulton 3 feeders at 910 lbs

at \$2.70, and 2 fair heifers and a cow to Kofka

at \$2.80.

Beach sold Fulton 6 feeders at 850 lbs at

\$2.90.

Craver sold Fulton a mixed lot of 7

head of coarse butchers' stock at 650 lbs at

\$2.10.

Craver sold Fulton a mixed lot of 9 head

of coarse butchers' stock at 830 lbs at \$2.20.

Glenn sold Marx a mixed lot of 15 head of

coarse butchers' stock at 745 lbs at \$2.10 and

2 bulls at \$2.00.

Adams sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of

fair butchers' stock at 1,050 lbs at \$2.30.

Beach sold Sullivan 4 stockers at 725 lbs at

\$2.40.

Newton sold Amurize a mixed lot of 10

head of thin butchers' stock at 820 lbs at

\$2.50.

D Sullivan sold Marabek a mixed lot of 6

head of thin butchers' stock at 710 lbs at

\$2.40.

Craver sold Knock 2 good butchers' steers

at 1,000 lbs at \$2.75; 1 fair steer at \$2.50; and

1 fair steer at \$2.25.

Wilcox sold Brooks 3 stockers at 665 lbs at

\$2.25.

Beach sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head of

coarse butchers' stock at 880 lbs at \$2.10 and

4 feeders at \$2.75.

Craver sold Fulton a mixed lot of 7 head

of coarse butchers' stock at 870 lbs at \$2.10.

Adams sold Todd 7 stockers at 653 lbs at

\$2.40.

D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head

of thin butchers' stock at 710 lbs at \$2.25.

Wyman sold Knock a mixed lot of 8 head of

thin butchers' stock at 697 lbs at \$2.35.

Judson sold Grant 4 coarse cows at 1,062

lbs at \$2.30.

McFarlan sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head

of coarse butchers' stock at 880 lbs at \$2.20.

White sold J. Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head

of fair butchers' stock at 855 lbs at \$2.30.

Newton sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head

of coarse butchers' stock at 880 lbs at \$2.20.

Sawyer sold Edgar a mixed lot of 4 head of

fair butchers' stock at 727 lbs at \$2.65 and 3

thin ones to McIntire at \$2.65 and 3

Webb sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 4 head

of fair butchers' stock at 1,040 lbs at \$2.30.

Pinkney sold Caplin a mixed lot of 17 head

of coarse butchers' stock at 687 lbs at \$2.30.

Ramsay sold Brooks 3 bulls at 1,054 lbs at

\$2.30.

Weber sold Farnham a mixed lot of 14 head

of fair butchers' stock at 822 lbs at \$2.75.

Craver sold Sullivan 4 stockers at 725 lbs at

\$2.25.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,921 head.

There was a good demand from shippers, and

they took the best of the receipts for which

they paid an advance of 10c to 15c over the

prices ruling one week ago. Common

sheep were dull and prices were unchanged.

Culver sold Burt Spencer 509, part lambs,

at 75 lbs at \$4.

Glenn sold Burt Spencer 54 at 82 lbs at \$4.

Culver sold Burt Spencer 115 at 71 lbs at \$3.

Holmes sold Bristol 219, part lambs, at 72

lbs at \$3.

Henry sold Farwell 39 at 51 lbs at \$4.

Waters sold Burt Spencer 30 lambs at 57

lbs at \$4.

Beach sold Burt Spencer 37 at 70 lbs at \$3.

Shook sold Burt Spencer 107, part lambs,

at 71 lbs at \$3.

Beach sold Burt Spencer 47 at 74 lbs at \$3.

Wheeler sold McMullen 100 at 82 lbs at \$4.

Page sold Wreford & Beach 43 at 82 lbs at \$4.

Wool sold Burt Spencer 35, part lambs,

at 55 lbs at \$3.

Cushman sold Burt Spencer 135, part lambs,

## At the Michigan Central Yards.

The receipts at these yards were largely in-

creased this week so far as sheep and hogs

were concerned, but the receipts of cattle

were mostly westerners. A number of

buyers who wanted cattle were unable to

procure a supply. Sheep were in active de-

mand, and for good ones buyers paid 10c to

15c more for them than they did one week

ago. Hogs also sold readily at an advance of

10c over the prices of last week.

CATTLE.

Wreford & Beach sold Phillips 29 mixed

westerners at 805 lbs at \$2.45 and 3 to Kelly

at 830 lbs at \$2.

Devine sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

15 head of thin butchers' stock at 87 lbs at

\$2.40 and 5 coarse ones at 754 lbs at \$1.75.

C. Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8

head of coarse butchers' stock at 932 lbs at